

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes _____
no ☒

Property Name: Woodland Job Corps Center Inventory Number: AA-2381
Address: 3300 Fort Meade Road (MD 198) Historic district: yes ☒ no
City: Laurel Zip Code: 20724 County: Anne Arundel
USGS Quadrangle(s): Laurel
Property Owner: United States Government Tax Account ID Number: 04 05951790
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 96 Tax Map Number: 20
Project: MD 198 from MD 295 to MD 32 Agency: SHA
Agency Prepared By: EHT Tracerics, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Jeanne Barnes Date Prepared: 8/24/2007
Documentation is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form AA-2381.
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Woodland Job Corps Center was established in 1978 on the property formerly known as the Maple Glen School, a minimum-security juvenile detention center founded in 1954 for boys from the District of Columbia. Historically associated with the District Training School (renamed Forest Haven) and Cedar Knoll School, the Maple Glen School typically housed boys under the age of 14 who were either awaiting trial or who had been committed by the Juvenile Court System for truancy, acting "beyond control," and/or law violations.(1) Maple Glen School was part of the District of Columbia Children's Center, a juvenile rehabilitation and educational campus located on 827 acres outside of Laurel, Maryland. After the closure of the Maple Glen School in 1977, the Department of Labor selected the site for a new Job Corps facility. The Woodland Job Corps Center, utilizing six of the original buildings associated with the Maple Glen School, continues to provide education, vocational training, social services, and medical care for at-risk youth, ages 16 through 24.(2)

The Woodland Job Corps Center, important in the rehabilitation and education of juveniles from the District of Columbia, is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although a portion of the campus was constructed circa 1954, the history of the facility is not significant to merit designation, therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion A. The campus is not associated with any person, or group of persons of outstanding

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

11/30/07
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Reviewer, National Register Program

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importance to the community, state, or nation, therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion B. The buildings on the campus are typical expressions of mid- to late-twentieth-century architecture and reflect little stylistic ornamentation. Woodland Job Corps Center does not contain buildings that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master. Nor does the collection of buildings possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion C. The facility was not evaluated under Criterion D. Thus, the Woodland Job Corps Center is not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C.

Historic Context

The Woodland Job Corps Center is located at the now-defunct Maple Glen School, which was once a part of the District of Columbia Children's Center (DCCC), a rehabilitation and educational campus located outside of Laurel, Maryland, in Anne Arundel County. The DCCC originally comprised the District Training School, Maple Glen School, and the Cedar Knoll School. Begun in 1923, the District Training School (AA-2364) was the first facility established on the campus that became known as the DCCC in 1954, when the Maple Glen School and Cedar Knoll School were opened. In 1977, the Maple Glen School closed and the following year the Department of Labor opened the Woodland Job Corps Center on the property.

District Training School

The District Training School began in 1923 when Congress established the "District Home and Training School for Feeble-Minded Persons," a federal home for persons with mental disabilities.(3) The purpose of the District Training School was to provide care, custody, treatment, and training for mentally ill residents of the District of Columbia, under the age of 45.(4) Chosen for its rural location with little surrounding development, 827 acres of land outside Laurel, Maryland, were purchased by the federal government in 1923 from Charles A. Bowman.(5)

Construction began in 1927 on the District Training School (DTS). By the end of that year, residents were living in temporary housing and 135 acres of land around the school were used for farming and raising livestock. Older boys at the school who were not incapacitated worked on the surrounding farmland, learning agricultural and vocational skills. These residents spent half the day in academic classes and half the day working on the farm.(6) By 1929, the farm produced a surplus of food that was sent to other D.C. institutions.(7) By the early 1930s, approximately 20 structures were erected on the site, including several dormitories, a water tower, power plant, cafeteria, storage building, infirmary, staff housing, and the superintendent's residence.(8) The population of the DTS grew steadily, reaching 517 residents in 1935, exceeding the 500 resident capacity planned for the facility. The institution continued to grow throughout the 1940s and 1950s, resulting in the construction of additional dormitories, staff apartment buildings, a hospital, and upgrading the power plant.(9) The facility treated over 1,700 patients between 1925 and 1952. The average daily population of the facility ranged from 700 to 843 residents throughout the 1950s.(10) The facility continued to operate throughout the mid-twentieth-century as part of the District of Columbia Children's Center. In the 1960s, DTS continued to grow, accommodating as many as 2,100 residents and 889 employees a year.(11) Responding to requests from the public, DTS was renamed Forest Haven in 1970.(12)

District of Columbia Children's Center: Maple Glen School and Cedar Knoll School

In an effort to focus on expanding children's services and rehabilitation, the District of Columbia established the District of Columbia Children's Center (DCCC) in the 1950s. The DCCC provided care and training for mentally ill, delinquent, poor, and orphaned youth. To accommodate the growth at the Center, additional acreage was purchased, expanding the property from 827 acres to 964 acres in the mid-1950s.(13) The DCCC included the DTS, Maple Glen School (a minimum-security detention center

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for juveniles), and Cedar Knoll School (a maximum-security detention center for juveniles) as part of a larger campus. Construction began on the new Maple Glen School in 1954 and the campus was dedicated on June 20, 1954.(14) The DCCC officially opened on July 1, 1954 and residents were first admitted to Maple Glen School in July 1954. Cedar Knoll School, sometimes called the Juvenile Training Center, opened in September 1955.(15) The maximum-security facility's purpose was to house and educate delinquent children, ages 14 to 18, who were "in need of institutional training."(16) Other than medical, psychiatric, and dental services, facilities and buildings were not shared among the three institutions located at the DCCC.(17) Expansion continued at the site and by 1960, the average daily population at the DCCC was 1,578 residents. Dormitories, staff residences, an infirmary, and academic buildings were constructed to accommodate growth at the facility, particularly at the DTS.(18)

Maple Glen School

The Maple Glen School, now the site of the Woodland Job Corps Center, was a small facility on the larger DCCC campus. The school was described as a "cottage type of institution which includes a modern group of buildings with plenty of surrounding land," designed to equip and train 216 children. The facility admitted its first residents on July 22, 1954.(19) The Maple Glen School typically accepted residents younger than 14, who were either awaiting trial or who had been committed by the Juvenile Court System for truancy, acting "beyond control," and/or law violations.(20) Children who were committed by the Juvenile System were first transferred to Cedar Knoll School, where he or she would complete orientation, and screening. During this time, treatment, both medical and psychiatric, was prescribed for the children. After spending approximately three weeks at Cedar Knoll School, the child depending on age and crime committed might be transferred to Maple Glen School.(21)

The District of Columbia operated other facilities for dependent and delinquent children inside the District city limits. As those facilities faced overcrowding, many of the residents were moved to Maple Glen School. Sixty percent of delinquent juveniles were sent to the Maple Glen and Cedar Knoll Schools.(22) Most of the male residents at the Industrial Home School, which provided 24-hour, long-term care to white children of both sexes, between the ages of 10 to 18, were moved to Maple Glen School in September 1955.(23) This marked the first time these facilities were integrated with both white and African-American children.(24)

Maple Glen School continued to grow and admit more residents. In February 1956, residents from the Junior Village (poor and orphaned children) were moved to Maple Glen School.(25) The population grew steadily from 90 residents in 1954, reaching its full capacity of 218 residents in 1957.(26) To accommodate the residents, new programs were added such as physical education and vocational shops.(27) In 1963, a chapel was constructed at Maple Glen School, similar to one built that year at DTS.(28)

By the 1970s, D.C. juvenile facilities faced overcrowding. As a result, children already found guilty of crimes were moved from Maple Glen School to other institutions to make room for the increasing number of youths awaiting trial. As a result of this change, Maple Glen School transitioned from an all-boys institution, to a co-ed facility that served children of varying ages.(29) The facility offered full- and part-time education, paid and unpaid work training, psychological counseling, field trips, movies, recreation, job placements, and job training. The goal of the program was to rehabilitate the youths and return them to the community as soon as possible.(30)

In 1975, rumors circulated that Maple Glen School would face closure due to cuts in the District of Columbia's budget. The city would not be able to pay staff to run the school and supervise the children, resulting in its closure.(31) Thus, Maple Glen School finally closed in 1977. The cost to run the facility was over \$1.5 million per year. At the time, Maple Glen School housed approximately 90 percent of D.C.'s institutionalized and neglected children. Over 100 children were relocated to other facilities and the staff of 64 faced unemployment.(32)

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Despite the rising number of residents and the need for such facilities, the District Children's Center closed in the 1990s. After years of scrutiny, the DTS was closed in 1991. The property is currently being evaluated for inclusion as part of an expansion at Oak Hill Youth Center, a maximum-security juvenile detention center opened in 1967. Cedar Knoll School closed in 1994, and the property was subsequently reopened as the Brockbridge Correctional Facility.

Woodland Job Corps Center

After the Maple Glen School's closure, the facility was being considered by the Department of Labor as a Job Corps training site.(33) Administered by the United States Department of Labor, the Job Corps is a no-cost education and vocational training program, founded in 1964 under the Economic Opportunity Act.(34) On June 1, 1978, the Maple Glen School property was reopened as the Woodland Job Corps Center. Students at the center were provided with education, social services, and medical care. The center trained men and women, ages 16 to 21, in food service, health services, construction, mechanics, and engineering.(35)

The largest group of students came from the District of Columbia, followed by Baltimore, and other areas in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. By the 1980s, the Education and Training Building/Gymnasium (E&T) Building was used to teach vocational programs, including cosmetology, pest control, administrative work, and counseling. Corps members alternated weeks between occupational training and academic training. Students were also educated in personal health, finances, family planning, and general home economics.(36) In order to accommodate expansion at the facility, in 1995, Harkins Builders, Incorporated of Silver Spring, Maryland, designed and built four new dormitories at the Woodland Job Corps Center.(37) Aspen, Holly, Maple, and Oak Dormitories replaced four existing buildings, three of which were identical to the extant Willow Dormitory.

Today, the Woodland Job Corps Center is one of 122 Job Corps Centers in the United States. The no-cost education and vocational training program was founded in 1964 under the Economic Opportunity Act and is administered by the United States Department of Labor.(38) The Woodland Job Corps Center continues to offer at-risk youth, ages 16 through 24, a high school diploma program, General Equivalency Diploma (GED) program, English as a Second Language (ESL) program, and co-enrollment at Anne Arundel Community College. Vocational training includes Business Technology, Carpentry, Culinary Arts, Electrical, Electronic Systems Technology, Facilities Maintenance, Health Occupations, and Painting.(39)

Description

Woodlands Job Corps Center, located on property formerly associated with the Maple Glen School, is located at 3300 Fort Meade Road (MD 198), east of Laurel in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The campus is bounded by MD 198 on the south, the Little Patuxent River on the east, the District Training School (renamed Forest Haven) on the west, and Oak Hill Youth Center on the north. The property is located on a sloping lot with mature trees and shrubs located throughout the complex. The campus is surrounded by heavily wooded forest. The site includes 21 buildings, seven structures, three sites, two pre-fabricated structures, and one building currently under construction. Six of these existing buildings were constructed during the property's tenure as the Maple Glen School. Interiors of the buildings and structures were not accessible at the time of the on-site survey.

Exterior Descriptions:

Welcome Center

The Welcome Center is the first building located along the gravel driveway leading to the Woodland Job Corps Center. The one-

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story, five-bay vernacular structure was constructed circa 1985. Set on a parged concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in vinyl siding. A hipped roof with overhanging eaves caps the structure. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A wood handicap ramp leads to the front entry, which is marked with a metal single-leaf paneled door with lights. Fenestration on the façade (west elevation) consists of four sliding 1-light vinyl-sash windows. Two sliding 1-light vinyl-sash windows are located on the south (side) elevation. A single sliding 1-light vinyl-sash window and single-leaf door is placed on the rear and north (side) elevation.

A one-story, one-bay shelter is located adjacent to the Welcome Center to the north. The front-gabled non-historic structure is covered in asphalt shingles. Square wood posts with exposed rafters support the open-air structure.

Maple Dormitory

Maple Dormitory is located in the eastern portion of the complex. The one-story, thirteen-bay structure was built circa 1995. The dormitory was designed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer. Four wings radiate from a central main block. The main block has a flat-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A pyramidal hipped-roof cupola tops the juncture of the two axes. Each elevation of the cupola is fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of four fixed 1-light vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west corner of the main block, at the center of the cruciform plan. The entry features two single-leaf wood doors with lights, flanked by large, 1-light sidelights. The other three corners of the main block are fenestrated with triple 1/1 vinyl sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills on both sides of the corner.

Each wing of the building is identical. Topped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, each elevation features a pair of large front gables flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are finished with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of each wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. Each wing is fenestrated with six paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills. Each gable end contains a single-leaf wood door with lights, flanked by 1/1 sidelights.

Oak Dormitory

Oak Dormitory is located in the eastern portion of the complex. The one story, thirteen-bay structure was built circa 1995. The dormitory was designed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer. Four wings radiate from a central main block. The main block has a flat-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A pyramidal hipped-roof cupola tops the juncture of the two axes. Each elevation of the cupola is fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of four fixed 1-light vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west corner of the main block, at the center of the cruciform plan. The entry features two single-leaf wood doors with lights, flanked by large, 1-light sidelights. The other three corners of the main block are fenestrated with triple 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills on both sides of the corner.

Each wing of the building is identical. Topped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, each elevation features a pair of large front gables flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are finished with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of each wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. Each wing is fenestrated with six paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills. Each gable end contains a single-leaf wood door with lights, flanked by 1/1 sidelights.

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Wellness Center

The Wellness Center is located in the northeast portion of the complex. The one-story, eight-bay structure was built circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School, which was then part of the larger District of Columbia Children's Center (DCCC). The building has a T-shaped plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the masonry structure is constructed of 6-course American-bond brick. A flat roof with overhanging eaves covers the building. The main block of the building is slightly higher than the side wings, although it is still one story in height. The main entrance to the building is located on the façade (south elevation) of the main block. The double-leaf metal door with lights is covered by an arched canopy, supported by metal posts. The main block has three 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills on the east and west (side) elevations. The façade (south elevation) of the west wing is fenestrated by a double-leaf wood door and five 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills. A single 1/1 metal-sash window with concrete lug sill is placed on the west (side) elevation of the west wing. A single-leaf wood door, double-leaf metal door and four 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills are located on the rear (north) elevation of the western wing. The east and west (side) elevations of the northern portion of the main block are fenestrated by five 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills. A single-leaf metal door is placed on the north (rear) elevation of the main block. The façade (south elevation) and rear (north) elevation of the east wing is fenestrated by three 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills. The east wing features an exterior-end chimney of brick construction.

Café/Culinary Arts/Student Club

The Café/Culinary Arts/Student Club is located in the northern portion of the complex. The one-story, eight-bay structure was built circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School. Set on a concrete foundation, the masonry structure is constructed of 6-course American-bond brick. A flat roof with metal coping covers the building. The main façade (north elevation) is fenestrated by two double-leaf metal-frame glass doors, two paired small 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, and two paired standard-sized 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills. The doors are covered by arched awnings supported by metal posts. The west (side) elevation is fenestrated by two paired 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, two single 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, two double-leaf metal doors, and a single-leaf door. The north (rear) elevation is fenestrated by four paired 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills and a single 1/1 metal-sash window with concrete lug sill. The west (side) elevation is fenestrated by six 1/1 metal-sash windows, five of which have concrete lug sills, and two double-leaf metal doors. A one-story ell on the north (rear) elevation is fenestrated by paired 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills on the east and west (side) elevations. The rear of the ell has a double-leaf metal door, four 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, and three 1/1 metal-sash windows.

Administration Building

The Administration Building is located in the northern portion of the complex. The one-story, eleven-bay structure was built circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School. Set on a concrete foundation, the masonry structure is constructed of 6-course American-bond brick. A flat roof with overhanging eaves covers the building. The main entrance to the building is located on the south elevation. The double-leaf paneled metal door with lights is covered by an arched canopy, supported by metal posts. Fenestration on the façade (south elevation) consists of five 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills on both sides of the entry door. Two wooden single-leaf paneled doors with lights are located on the east (side) elevation. The doors are topped by a 3-light transom. The centrally placed door is covered by an arched canopy. A single 1/1 metal-sash window with concrete lug sill is placed on the east (side) elevation. The north (rear) elevation is fenestrated by a single-leaf wood door with 3-light transom, six standard-sized 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, and six smaller 1/1 metal-sash windows. Fenestration on the west (side) elevation consists of a centrally placed single-leaf metal door flanked by a 1/1 metal-sash window with concrete lug sill.

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Logistics Building

The Logistics Building is located in the northern portion of the campus. Constructed circa 1980, the one-story, seven-bay building has a rectangular plan. The building is set on a concrete foundation and covered with stucco. The structure is covered with a flat roof with metal coping. The façade (south elevation) features projecting pilasters, covered with stucco. Fenestration on the façade (south elevation), consists of vinyl windows that were obstructed by operable wooden louvered shutters and an asymmetrically-placed single-leaf metal door with a 1-light hopper window above. On the east (side) elevation, a concrete ramp leads to the entry, which contains a double-leaf metal door with lights. An addition has been constructed on the north (rear) elevation. The addition is one story in height and two bays in width, with a flat roof with metal coping. The west elevation of the addition contains a double-leaf metal door. The west (side) elevation of the building has a one-story portico that is one bay wide. Supported by square wooden posts, the shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The portico provides shelter for a double-leaf metal door with lights.

Quonset Hut

A prefabricated Quonset hut is located to the east of the Logistics Building. The non-historic building is used for storage and is commonly called the "Q Hut." Set on a solid concrete foundation, this metal frame structure is covered with corrugated metal. The structure is one story in height and one bay in width. The façade (south elevation) is covered with stucco and contains a paneled metal roll-up door with lights, and a single-leaf metal door with a fixed light. There is no other fenestration on the building.

Storage Building/Garage

A one-story, one-bay garage is located west of the Logistics Building, in the northern portion of the campus. Constructed circa 1980, the building is set on a solid concrete foundation and is covered with stucco. Featured on the north and south (side) elevations are decorative, recessed panels that have been covered with stucco. The building is topped by a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of a metal roll-up door on the façade (west elevation) and a single-leaf paneled metal door on the east (rear) elevation.

Recreation Center

The Recreation Center is located in the northwest portion of the campus. Constructed in 1963 for the Maple Glen School, the Recreation Center was originally used as a chapel. Set on a solid concrete foundation, this two-story, one-bay building has a cruciform plan. The structure is constructed of stretcher-bond brick. A low-pitched, front-gable roof covers the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide, overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. Fenestration on the façade (northeast elevation) consists of a pair of double-hung metal doors with fixed lights and four vertical panels with multiple lights of multi-colored glass set in a wood frame. The southeast (side) elevation contains a single-leaf metal door, paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows, a double-leaf metal door, and triple 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The window openings have concrete lug sills. The southwest (rear) elevation contains four vertical panels with multiple lights of multi-colored glass set in a wood frame at the peak of the gable. A one-story, three-bay addition was constructed on the northwest (side) elevation. Set on a concrete foundation, the lower third of the addition is stretcher-bond brick, topped by a beltcourse of brick headers. The upper two-thirds of the addition are covered with stucco. The addition is topped by a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration on the northeast and southeast (side) elevations includes three 1/1 metal-sash windows. There are no openings on the gable end (northeast elevation).

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Aspen Dormitory

Aspen Dormitory is located in the western portion of the complex. The one-story, nine-bay structure was built circa 1995. The dormitory was designed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer. Four wings radiate from a central main block. The main block has a flat-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A pyramidal hipped-roof cupola tops the juncture of the two axes. Each elevation of the cupola is fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of four fixed 1-light vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west corner of the main block, at the center of the cruciform plan. The entry features two single-leaf wood doors with lights, flanked by large, 1-light sidelights. The other three corners of the main block are fenestrated with triple 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills on both sides of the corner.

The northeast, southeast and southwest wings are identical. Topped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, each elevation features a large front gable flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are ornamented with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of each wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. The northeast, southeast and southwest wings are fenestrated with four paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills.

The northwest wing is similar in design, but has a pair of large front gables flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are ornamented with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of the wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. The northwest wing is fenestrated with six paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills. Each gable end of all four wings contains a single-leaf wood door with lights, flanked by 1/1 sidelights.

Holly Dormitory

Holly Dormitory is located in the western portion of the complex. The one-story, eleven-bay structure was built circa 1995. The dormitory was designed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer. Four wings radiate from a central main block. The main block has a flat-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A pyramidal hipped-roof cupola tops the juncture of the two axes. Each elevation of the cupola is fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of four fixed 1-light vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west corner of the main block, at the center of the cruciform plan. The entry features two single-leaf wood doors with lights, flanked by large, 1-light sidelights. The other three corners of the main block are fenestrated with triple 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills on both sides of the corner.

The northeast and southwest wings are identical. Topped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, each elevation features a large front gable flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gable ends are ornamented with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of each wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. The northeast and southwest wings are fenestrated with four paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills.

The northwest and southeast wings are similar in design, but have a pair of large front gables flanked by a smaller front gable on

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each side. The gables are ornamented with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of the wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. The northwest wing is fenestrated with six paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills. Each gable end of all four wings contains a single-leaf wood door with lights, flanked by 1/1 sidelights.

Construction Trades/Facilities Maintenance Building

The Construction Trades/Facilities Maintenance Building is located in the southwestern portion of the campus. Constructed circa 1980, the building is set on a concrete foundation. The one-story, three-bay building is constructed of stretcher-bond brick. The structure has a rectangular plan and is topped by a flat roof with shallow metal coping. The façade (north elevation) of the building features a covered entry with flat roof and shallow metal coping. The covered entry is supported by walls of stretcher-bond brick and is ornamented with four recessed panels that have been covered with stucco and has a diamond motif. Fenestration on the façade (north elevation) consists of an asymmetrical double-leaf metal door and two 1-light fixed wood windows. The east and west (side) elevations contain a large paneled metal roll-up door flanked by two single-leaf metal doors. The rear elevation was not accessible because of a security fence.

Storage Building

A storage building is located south of the Construction Trades Building. Constructed circa 1980, the one-story, one-bay wide building is set on a concrete foundation. The wood-frame structure is covered with stucco and has a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the gable ends are clad with vertical board. The only fenestration on the building consists of a paneled metal roll-up door with lights, located on the façade (east elevation). Two decorative wooden diamonds covered with stucco flank the roll-up door.

Willow Dormitory

Constructed circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School, the Willow Dormitory is located in the southeastern portion of the campus. This building is the only extant original dormitory of the Maple Glen School. The one-story, 20-bay dormitory is set on a concrete foundation and has an H-shaped plan. The building is constructed of six-course American-bond brick. Exterior-end brick chimneys are located on the east (side) and south (rear) elevations. The structure is covered by a flat roof with overhanging eaves and has a narrow plain frieze. Fenestration on the façade (north elevation) consists of 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with concrete lug sills, a double-leaf wood door with lights that serves as the main entry, and a double-leaf wood door with lights. The east (side) elevation contains 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with concrete lug sills and a single-leaf wood door. Fenestration on the south (rear) elevation includes 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with concrete lug sills. The west (side) elevation contains 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with concrete lug sills and a single-leaf metal door.

Education and Training Building/Gymnasium

The Education and Training Building/Gymnasium (E&T) is located in the center of the complex. Constructed circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School, the building features a two-story main block and one-story side wings. The façade is thirteen bays in width. Set on a concrete foundation, the masonry structure is constructed of 6-course American-bond brick. A flat roof with metal coping covers the building. The two-story façade (north elevation) of the main block is three bays in width. The central bay is fenestrated by triple sliding 1-light metal-sash windows with fixed 1-light transoms on the first and second stories. All of the openings have ogee-molded surrounds. A single sliding 1-light metal-sash window with concrete lug sill and fixed 1-light transom flanks the central bay. The façade (north elevation) and south (rear) elevation of the wings are fenestrated by two single-leaf doors and

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Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

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sixteen tripled sliding 1-light metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills and fixed 1-light transoms. The west (side) elevation of the main block is fenestrated by a double-leaf metal door with 1-light transom.

A two-story wing on the east (side) elevation of the main block is fenestrated by three fixed 1-light windows with 1-light transoms on the east (side) elevation. These windows are flanked by 2-light sliding metal windows with 1-light transoms. The west (side) elevation features three fixed 1-light windows with transoms. The rear is fenestrated by a double-leaf metal door.

A two-story hyphen connects the Education and Training Building with the Gymnasium. The hyphen is covered by a flat roof with an ogee-molded concrete cornice. The basement level is fenestrated by a double-leaf metal door. The first story of the east and west (side) elevations are fenestrated by two paired fixed 1-light windows with 1-light transoms. The second story is fenestrated by four tripled fixed 1-light windows.

The east and west (side) elevations of the Gymnasium are fenestrated on the first story by seven sliding 1-light windows with fixed 1-light transoms and concrete lug sills. The setback second story features four glass block windows on each side. The rear (south) elevation features a double-leaf metal door with 1-light transom on the east and west bays. Three sets of fixed two-story 12-light windows with concrete lug sills are also placed on the rear elevation.

Electrical Systems Technology Shop

The Electrical Systems Technology Shop (EST Shop) is located in the southwest portion of the campus. Constructed circa 1980, the structure is set on a concrete foundation. The one-story, five-bay building has a rectangular plan. The metal-frame building and the low-pitched side-gable roof are covered with corrugated metal. Fenestration on the façade (south elevation) consists of a single-leaf metal door with a single light, two metal roll-up doors with lights, and two single-leaf metal doors. There is no fenestration on the east and west (side) elevations. A single-leaf metal door on the north (rear) elevation is the only additional opening.

Gazebos

Located north of the EST Shop and west of the E&T Building/Gymnasium are two gazebos. Identical in design, the non-historic gazebos are set on a poured concrete foundation with a conical roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by square wooden posts.

Garage

Located south of the EST Shop stands a one-story, three-bay garage. Constructed circa 1995, the wood-frame building is covered with vinyl siding with vinyl corner boards. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. Fenestration on the façade (south elevation) consists of three paneled metal roll-up doors. There are no other openings on the building.

Recreation Area/Gazebos

A recreation area is located in the center of the campus, north of the E&T Building/Gymnasium. The area includes a paved basketball court and sand volleyball court. Two gazebos are located in center of the recreation area. The gazebos are set on a poured concrete foundation with a conical roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by square wooden posts.

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An outdoor, paved roller rink is located southeast of the E&T Building/Gymnasium in the parking lot.

Shelters

There are two open-air shelters located on the Woodland campus. One shelter is located east of Holly Dormitory, while the other is located west of Maple Dormitory. Identical in design, both non-historic structures are set on a poured concrete foundation and have a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is supported by square wooden posts.

Building Under Construction

There is one structure currently under construction at Woodland. The building is located northwest of the Construction Trades Building and southeast of Holly Dormitory. Currently, the structure consists of a concrete block foundation and partial wood framing.

Prefabricated Structures

A non-historic prefabricated wood-frame shed with a gambrel roof is located north of the building under construction, and southeast of Holly Dormitory. A non-historic prefabricated wood-frame shed with a front gable roof is located southeast of the Garage.

- 1) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1961," p. 4.
- 2) Jack Eisen, "Training Centers of Job Corps to Open Here June 1," The Washington Post, 10 February 1978.
- 3) Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center - Forest Haven District," Maryland Historical Trust, Determination of Eligibility Form (25 January 2007), p. 1.
- 4) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1952," p. 3, 68.
- 5) Anne Arundel County Land Records, Clerk of the Court, WNW 80:185-188.
- 6) Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," p. 2.
- 7) Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," p. 3.
- 8) Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," p. 2.
- 9) Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," p. 3.
- 10) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1959," p. 8.
- 11) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1963," p. 7-8.
- 12) Dash, "Forest Haven: 200 Wait Mindlessly for Death," The Washington Post, 26 May 1971.
- 13) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1955," p. 29.
- 14) Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," p. 4.
- 15) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," p. 17. The Cedar Knoll School was located north of Maple Glen and the DTS. The facility was constructed along Jolly Acres Road (now Brock Bridge Road), north of the intersection of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and MD 32. The school was located near the current Brockbridge Correctional Facility in Jessup, Maryland.
- 16) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1955," p. 2.
- 17) Leon Dash, "Forest Haven: 200 Wait Mindlessly for Death," The Washington Post, 26 May 1971.
- 18) Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," p. 4. The name of DTS was officially changed to "Forest Haven" in 1970. Dash, "Forest Haven: 200 Wait Mindlessly for Death," The Washington Post, 26 May 1971.
- 19) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1954," p. 1, 42.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

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- 20) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1961," p. 4.
- 21) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," p. 18.
- 22) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1958," p. 6.
- 23) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1952," p. 58; Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1954," p. 45
- 24) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," p. 1.
- 25) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," p. 1.
- 26) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1957," p. 21, 63.
- 27) Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," p. 2; Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1957," p. 7.
- 28) Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," p. 4.
- 29) Carol Honsa, "Delinquents Shifted to Ease Overflow," The Washington Post, 12 December 1970.
- 30) Philip A. McCombs, "Children in Limbo: Life at Maple Glen," The Washington Post, 9 August 1971.
- 31) Judy Luce Mann, "Yeldell Lists Service Cuts, Flays Critics," The Washington Post, 20 June 1975.
- 32) Alice Bonner, "D.C. Delinquents' Home to Close," The Washington Post, 4 November 1976.
- 33) Joann Stevens, "Maple Glen Inmates Sent to Group Homes in D.C.," The Washington Post, 6 August 1977.
- 34) U.S. Department of Labor, "Training," <http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/training/jobcorps.htm>, accessed 14 August 2007.
- 35) Jack Eisen, "Training Centers of Job Corps to Open Here June 1," The Washington Post, 10 February 1978.
- 36) Tom Ricks, "Today's Job Corps, Where Youths Learn a New Way of Life," The Washington Post, 3 September 1981.
- 37) "Federal Contracts," The Washington Post, 23 October 1995.
- 38) U.S. Department of Labor, "Training," <http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/training/jobcorps.htm>, accessed 14 August 2007.
- 39) Philadelphia Region Job Corps, "Woodland Job Corps Center," <http://philadelphiaregion.jobcorps.gov/Trades/Center-Woodland.html>, accessed 14 August 2007.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

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Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
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CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-2381

Woodland Job Corps Center

3300 Fort Meade Road

Laurel, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

1954-1995

Public/Private

The Woodland Job Corps Center was established in 1978 on the property formerly known as the Maple Glen School, a minimum-security juvenile detention center founded in 1954 for boys from the District of Columbia. Historically associated with the District Training School (renamed Forest Haven) and Cedar Knoll School, the Maple Glen School typically housed boys under the age of 14 who were either awaiting trial or who had been committed by the Juvenile Court System for truancy, acting "beyond control," and/or law violations. Maple Glen School was part of the District of Columbia Children's Center, a juvenile rehabilitation and educational campus located on 827 acres outside of Laurel, Maryland. After the closure of the Maple Glen School in 1977, the Department of Labor selected the site for a new Job Corps facility. The Woodland Job Corps Center, utilizing six of the original buildings associated with the Maple Glen School, continues to provide education, vocational training, social services, and medical care for at-risk youth, ages 16 through 24.

Woodlands Job Corps Center, located on property formerly associated with the Maple Glen School, is located at 3300 Fort Meade Road (MD 198), east of Laurel in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The campus is bounded by MD 198 on the south, the Little Patuxent River on the east, the District Training School (renamed Forest Haven) on the west, and Oak Hill Youth Center on the north. The property is located on a sloping lot with mature trees and shrubs located throughout the complex. The campus is surrounded by heavily wooded forest. The site includes 21 buildings, seven structures, three sites, two pre-fabricated structures, and one building currently under construction. Six of these existing buildings were constructed during the property's tenure as the Maple Glen School. Interiors of the buildings and structures were not accessible at the time of the on-site survey.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2381

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Maple Glen School

other Woodland Job Corps Center (preferred)

2. Location

street and number 3300 Fort Meade Road (MD 198) not for publication

city, town Laurel vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name United States Government

street and number DC Children's Center telephone n/a

city, town Laurel state MD zip code 20724

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Circuit Court liber WNW 80 folio 185

city, town Annapolis, MD tax map 20 tax parcel 96 tax ID number 04 05951790

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
- ☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- ☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- ☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
- ☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- ☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		22	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		3	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		7	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social			objects
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		31	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	0		
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown			
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use			
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:			
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory		
				0		

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-2381

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Woodlands Job Corps Center, located on property formerly associated with the Maple Glen School, is located at 3300 Fort Meade Road (MD 198), east of Laurel in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The campus is bounded by MD 198 on the south, the Little Patuxent River on the east, the District Training School (renamed Forest Haven) on the west, and Oak Hill Youth Center on the north. The property is located on a sloping lot with mature trees and shrubs located throughout the complex. The campus is surrounded by heavily wooded forest. The site includes 21 buildings, seven structures, three sites, two pre-fabricated structures, and one building currently under construction. Six of these existing buildings were constructed during the property's tenure as the Maple Glen School. Interiors of the buildings and structures were not accessible at the time of the on-site survey.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTIONS

Welcome Center

The Welcome Center is the first building located along the gravel driveway leading to the Woodland Job Corps Center. The one-story, five-bay vernacular structure was constructed circa 1985. Set on a parged concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in vinyl siding. A hipped roof with overhanging eaves caps the structure. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A wood handicap ramp leads to the front entry, which is marked with a metal single-leaf paneled door with lights. Fenestration on the façade (west elevation) consists of four sliding 1-light vinyl-sash windows. Two sliding 1-light vinyl-sash windows are located on the south (side) elevation. A single sliding 1-light vinyl-sash window and single-leaf door is placed on the rear and north (side) elevation.

A one-story, one-bay shelter is located adjacent to the Welcome Center to the north. The front-gabled non-historic structure is covered in asphalt shingles. Square wood posts with exposed rafters support the open-air structure.

Maple Dormitory

Maple Dormitory is located in the eastern portion of the complex. The one-story, thirteen-bay structure was built circa 1995. The dormitory was designed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer. Four wings radiate from a central main block. The main block has a flat-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A pyramidal hipped-roof cupola tops the juncture of the two axes. Each elevation of the cupola is fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of four fixed 1-light vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west corner of the main block, at the center of the cruciform plan. The entry features two single-leaf wood doors with lights, flanked by large, 1-light sidelights. The other three corners of the main block are fenestrated with triple 1/1 vinyl sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills on both sides of the corner.

Each wing of the building is identical. Topped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, each elevation features a pair of large front gables flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are finished with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal

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Woodland Job Corps Center
Continuation Sheet

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hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of each wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. Each wing is fenestrated with six paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills. Each gable end contains a single-leaf wood door with lights, flanked by 1/1 sidelights.

Oak Dormitory

Oak Dormitory is located in the eastern portion of the complex. The one story, thirteen-bay structure was built circa 1995. The dormitory was designed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer. Four wings radiate from a central main block. The main block has a flat-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A pyramidal hipped-roof cupola tops the juncture of the two axes. Each elevation of the cupola is fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of four fixed 1-light vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west corner of the main block, at the center of the cruciform plan. The entry features two single-leaf wood doors with lights, flanked by large, 1-light sidelights. The other three corners of the main block are fenestrated with triple 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills on both sides of the corner.

Each wing of the building is identical. Topped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, each elevation features a pair of large front gables flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are finished with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of each wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. Each wing is fenestrated with six paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills. Each gable end contains a single-leaf wood door with lights, flanked by 1/1 sidelights.

Wellness Center

The Wellness Center is located in the northeast portion of the complex. The one-story, eight-bay structure was built circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School, which was then part of the larger District of Columbia Children's Center (DCCC). The building has a T-shaped plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the masonry structure is constructed of 6-course American-bond brick. A flat roof with overhanging eaves covers the building. The main block of the building is slightly higher than the side wings, although it is still one story in height. The main entrance to the building is located on the façade (south elevation) of the main block. The double-leaf metal door with lights is covered by an arched canopy, supported by metal posts. The main block has three 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills on the east and west (side) elevations. The façade (south elevation) of the west wing is fenestrated by a double-leaf wood door and five 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills. A

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single 1/1 metal-sash window with concrete lug sill is placed on the west (side) elevation of the west wing. A single-leaf wood door, double-leaf metal door and four 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills are located on the rear (north) elevation of the western wing. The east and west (side) elevations of the northern portion of the main block are fenestrated by five 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills. A single-leaf metal door is placed on the north (rear) elevation of the main block. The façade (south elevation) and rear (north) elevation of the east wing is fenestrated by three 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills. The east wing features an exterior-end chimney of brick construction.

Café/Culinary Arts/Student Club

The Café/Culinary Arts/Student Club is located in the northern portion of the complex. The one-story, eight-bay structure was built circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School. Set on a concrete foundation, the masonry structure is constructed of 6-course American-bond brick. A flat roof with metal coping covers the building. The main façade (north elevation) is fenestrated by two double-leaf metal-frame glass doors, two paired small 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, and two paired standard-sized 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills. The doors are covered by arched awnings supported by metal posts. The west (side) elevation is fenestrated by two paired 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, two single 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, two double-leaf metal doors, and a single-leaf door. The north (rear) elevation is fenestrated by four paired 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills and a single 1/1 metal-sash window with concrete lug sill. The west (side) elevation is fenestrated by six 1/1 metal-sash windows, five of which have concrete lug sills, and two double-leaf metal doors. A one-story ell on the north (rear) elevation is fenestrated by paired 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills on the east and west (side) elevations. The rear of the ell has a double-leaf metal door, four 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, and three 1/1 metal-sash windows.

Administration Building

The Administration Building is located in the northern portion of the complex. The one-story, eleven-bay structure was built circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School. Set on a concrete foundation, the masonry structure is constructed of 6-course American-bond brick. A flat roof with overhanging eaves covers the building. The main entrance to the building is located on the south elevation. The double-leaf paneled metal door with lights is covered by an arched canopy, supported by metal posts. Fenestration on the façade (south elevation) consists of five 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills on both sides of the entry door. Two wooden single-leaf paneled doors with lights are located on the east (side) elevation. The doors are topped by a 3-light transom. The centrally placed door is covered by an arched canopy. A single 1/1 metal-sash window with concrete lug sill is placed on the east (side) elevation. The north (rear) elevation is fenestrated by a single-leaf wood door

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with 3-light transom, six standard-sized 1/1 metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills, and six smaller 1/1 metal-sash windows. Fenestration on the west (side) elevation consists of a centrally placed single-leaf metal door flanked by a 1/1 metal-sash window with concrete lug sill.

Logistics Building

The Logistics Building is located in the northern portion of the campus. Constructed circa 1980, the one-story, seven-bay building has a rectangular plan. The building is set on a concrete foundation and covered with stucco. The structure is covered with a flat roof with metal coping. The façade (south elevation) features projecting pilasters, covered with stucco. Fenestration on the façade (south elevation), consists of vinyl windows that were obstructed by operable wooden louvered shutters and an asymmetrically-placed single-leaf metal door with a 1-light hopper window above. On the east (side) elevation, a concrete ramp leads to the entry, which contains a double-leaf metal door with lights. An addition has been constructed on the north (rear) elevation. The addition is one story in height and two bays in width, with a flat roof with metal coping. The west elevation of the addition contains a double-leaf metal door. The west (side) elevation of the building has a one-story portico that is one bay wide. Supported by square wooden posts, the shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The portico provides shelter for a double-leaf metal door with lights.

Quonset Hut

A prefabricated Quonset hut is located to the east of the Logistics Building. The non-historic building is used for storage and is commonly called the "Q Hut." Set on a solid concrete foundation, this metal frame structure is covered with corrugated metal. The structure is one story in height and one bay in width. The façade (south elevation) is covered with stucco and contains a paneled metal roll-up door with lights, and a single-leaf metal door with a fixed light. There is no other fenestration on the building.

Storage Building/Garage

A one-story, one-bay garage is located west of the Logistics Building, in the northern portion of the campus. Constructed circa 1980, the building is set on a solid concrete foundation and is covered with stucco. Featured on the north and south (side) elevations are decorative, recessed panels that have been covered with stucco. The building is topped by a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of a metal roll-up door on the façade (west elevation) and a single-leaf paneled metal door on the east (rear) elevation.

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Recreation Center

The Recreation Center is located in the northwest portion of the campus. Constructed in 1963 for the Maple Glen School, the Recreation Center was originally used as a chapel. Set on a solid concrete foundation, this two-story, one-bay building has a cruciform plan. The structure is constructed of stretcher-bond brick. A low-pitched, front-gable roof covers the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has wide, overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. Fenestration on the façade (northeast elevation) consists of a pair of double-hung metal doors with fixed lights and four vertical panels with multiple lights of multi-colored glass set in a wood frame. The southeast (side) elevation contains a single-leaf metal door, paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows, a double-leaf metal door, and triple 1/1 vinyl-sash windows. The window openings have concrete lug sills. The southwest (rear) elevation contains four vertical panels with multiple lights of multi-colored glass set in a wood frame at the peak of the gable. A one-story, three-bay addition was constructed on the northwest (side) elevation. Set on a concrete foundation, the lower third of the addition is stretcher-bond brick, topped by a beltcourse of brick headers. The upper two-thirds of the addition are covered with stucco. The addition is topped by a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration on the northeast and southeast (side) elevations includes three 1/1 metal-sash windows. There are no openings on the gable end (northeast elevation).

Aspen Dormitory

Aspen Dormitory is located in the western portion of the complex. The one-story, nine-bay structure was built circa 1995. The dormitory was designed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer. Four wings radiate from a central main block. The main block has a flat-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A pyramidal hipped-roof cupola tops the juncture of the two axes. Each elevation of the cupola is fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of four fixed 1-light vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west corner of the main block, at the center of the cruciform plan. The entry features two single-leaf wood doors with lights, flanked by large, 1-light sidelights. The other three corners of the main block are fenestrated with triple 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills on both sides of the corner.

The northeast, southeast and southwest wings are identical. Topped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, each elevation features a large front gable flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are ornamented with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of each wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. The northeast,

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southeast and southwest wings are fenestrated with four paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills.

The northwest wing is similar in design, but has a pair of large front gables flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are ornamented with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of the wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. The northwest wing is fenestrated with six paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills. Each gable end of all four wings contains a single-leaf wood door with lights, flanked by 1/1 sidelights.

Holly Dormitory

Holly Dormitory is located in the western portion of the complex. The one-story, eleven-bay structure was built circa 1995. The dormitory was designed in the Colonial Revival style with a cruciform plan. Set on a concrete foundation, the wood-frame structure is clad in stretcher-bond brick veneer. Four wings radiate from a central main block. The main block has a flat-on-hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. A pyramidal hipped-roof cupola tops the juncture of the two axes. Each elevation of the cupola is fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of four fixed 1-light vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west corner of the main block, at the center of the cruciform plan. The entry features two single-leaf wood doors with lights, flanked by large, 1-light sidelights. The other three corners of the main block are fenestrated with triple 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills on both sides of the corner.

The northeast and southwest wings are identical. Topped with a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, each elevation features a large front gable flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gable ends are ornamented with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of each wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. The northeast and southwest wings are fenestrated with four paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-edged surrounds set on rowlock sills.

The northwest and southeast wings are similar in design, but have a pair of large front gables flanked by a smaller front gable on each side. The gables are ornamented with molded cornice returns. The tympanum of the gables are clad with vinyl siding. Two pyramidal hipped-roof cupolas are symmetrically located at the ridge of the wing. The cupolas are fenestrated with clerestory windows, consisting of two 1-light windows on the front and rear elevations. The northwest wing is fenestrated with six paired 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with square-

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edged surrounds set on rowlock sills. Each gable end of all four wings contains a single-leaf wood door with lights, flanked by 1/1 sidelights.

Construction Trades/Facilities Maintenance Building

The Construction Trades/Facilities Maintenance Building is located in the southwestern portion of the campus. Constructed circa 1980, the building is set on a concrete foundation. The one-story, three-bay building is constructed of stretcher-bond brick. The structure has a rectangular plan and is topped by a flat roof with shallow metal coping. The façade (north elevation) of the building features a covered entry with flat roof and shallow metal coping. The covered entry is supported by walls of stretcher-bond brick and is ornamented with four recessed panels that have been covered with stucco and has a diamond motif. Fenestration on the façade (north elevation) consists of an asymmetrical double-leaf metal door and two 1-light fixed wood windows. The east and west (side) elevations contain a large paneled metal roll-up door flanked by two single-leaf metal doors. The rear elevation was not accessible because of a security fence.

Storage Building

A storage building is located south of the Construction Trades Building. Constructed circa 1980, the one-story, one-bay wide building is set on a concrete foundation. The wood-frame structure is covered with stucco and has a front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the gable ends are clad with vertical board. The only fenestration on the building consists of a paneled metal roll-up door with lights, located on the façade (east elevation). Two decorative wooden diamonds covered with stucco flank the roll-up door.

Willow Dormitory

Constructed circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School, the Willow Dormitory is located in the southeastern portion of the campus. This building is the only extant original dormitory of the Maple Glen School. The one-story, 20-bay dormitory is set on a concrete foundation and has an H-shaped plan. The building is constructed of six-course American-bond brick. Exterior-end brick chimneys are located on the east (side) and south (rear) elevations. The structure is covered by a flat roof with overhanging eaves and has a narrow plain frieze. Fenestration on the façade (north elevation) consists of 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with concrete lug sills, a double-leaf wood door with lights that serves as the main entry, and a double-leaf wood door with lights. The east (side) elevation contains 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with concrete lug sills and a single-leaf wood door. Fenestration on the south (rear) elevation includes 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with concrete lug sills. The west (side) elevation contains 1/1 vinyl-sash windows with concrete lug sills and a single-leaf metal door.

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Education and Training Building/Gymnasium

The Education and Training Building/Gymnasium (E&T) is located in the center of the complex. Constructed circa 1954 for the Maple Glen School, the building features a two-story main block and one-story side wings. The façade is thirteen bays in width. Set on a concrete foundation, the masonry structure is constructed of 6-course American-bond brick. A flat roof with metal coping covers the building. The two-story façade (north elevation) of the main block is three bays in width. The central bay is fenestrated by triple sliding 1-light metal-sash windows with fixed 1-light transoms on the first and second stories. All of the openings have ogee-molded surrounds. A single sliding 1-light metal-sash window with concrete lug sill and fixed 1-light transom flanks the central bay. The façade (north elevation) and south (rear) elevation of the wings are fenestrated by two single-leaf doors and sixteen tripled sliding 1-light metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills and fixed 1-light transoms. The west (side) elevation of the main block is fenestrated by a double-leaf metal door with 1-light transom.

A two-story wing on the east (side) elevation of the main block is fenestrated by three fixed 1-light windows with 1-light transoms on the east (side) elevation. These windows are flanked by 2-light sliding metal windows with 1-light transoms. The west (side) elevation features three fixed 1-light windows with transoms. The rear is fenestrated by a double-leaf metal door.

A two-story hyphen connects the Education and Training Building with the Gymnasium. The hyphen is covered by a flat roof with an ogee-molded concrete cornice. The basement level is fenestrated by a double-leaf metal door. The first story of the east and west (side) elevations are fenestrated by two paired fixed 1-light windows with 1-light transoms. The second story is fenestrated by four tripled fixed 1-light windows.

The east and west (side) elevations of the Gymnasium are fenestrated on the first story by seven sliding 1-light windows with fixed 1-light transoms and concrete lug sills. The setback second story features four glass block windows on each side. The rear (south) elevation features a double-leaf metal door with 1-light transom on the east and west bays. Three sets of fixed two-story 12-light windows with concrete lug sills are also placed on the rear elevation.

Electrical Systems Technology Shop

The Electrical Systems Technology Shop (EST Shop) is located in the southwest portion of the campus. Constructed circa 1980, the structure is set on a concrete foundation. The one-story, five-bay building has a rectangular plan. The metal-frame building and the low-pitched side-gable roof are covered with corrugated metal. Fenestration on the façade (south elevation) consists of a single-leaf metal door with a single light, two

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metal roll-up doors with lights, and two single-leaf metal doors. There is no fenestration on the east and west (side) elevations. A single-leaf metal door on the north (rear) elevation is the only additional opening.

Gazebos

Located north of the EST Shop and west of the E&T Building/Gymnasium are two gazebos. Identical in design, the non-historic gazebos are set on a poured concrete foundation with a conical roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by square wooden posts.

Garage

Located south of the EST Shop stands a one-story, three-bay garage. Constructed circa 1995, the wood-frame building is covered with vinyl siding with vinyl corner boards. The side-gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. Fenestration on the façade (south elevation) consists of three paneled metal roll-up doors. There are no other openings on the building.

Recreation Area/Gazebos

A recreation area is located in the center of the campus, north of the E&T Building/Gymnasium. The area includes a paved basketball court and sand volleyball court. Two gazebos are located in center of the recreation area. The gazebos are set on a poured concrete foundation with a conical roof covered with asphalt shingles and supported by square wooden posts.

An outdoor, paved roller rink is located southeast of the E&T Building/Gymnasium in the parking lot.

Shelters

There are two open-air shelters located on the Woodland campus. One shelter is located east of Holly Dormitory, while the other is located west of Maple Dormitory. Identical in design, both non-historic structures are set on a poured concrete foundation and have a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is supported by square wooden posts.

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Building Under Construction

There is one structure currently under construction at Woodland. The building is located northwest of the Construction Trades Building and southeast of Holly Dormitory. Currently, the structure consists of a concrete block foundation and partial wood framing.

Prefabricated Structures

A non-historic prefabricated wood-frame shed with a gambrel roof is located north of the building under construction, and southeast of Holly Dormitory. A non-historic prefabricated wood-frame shed with a front gable roof is located southeast of the Garage.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1923, 1954, 1978 **Architect/Builder** unknown

Construction dates 1954-1995

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register ☒ Maryland Register ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Woodland Job Corps Center was established in 1978 on the property formerly known as the Maple Glen School, a minimum-security juvenile detention center founded in 1954 for boys from the District of Columbia. Historically associated with the District Training School (renamed Forest Haven) and Cedar Knoll School, the Maple Glen School typically housed boys under the age of 14 who were either awaiting trial or who had been committed by the Juvenile Court System for truancy, acting "beyond control," and/or law violations.¹ Maple Glen School was part of the District of Columbia Children's Center, a juvenile rehabilitation and educational campus located on 827 acres outside of Laurel, Maryland. After the closure of the Maple Glen School in 1977, the Department of Labor selected the site for a new Job Corps facility. The Woodland Job Corps Center, utilizing six of the original buildings associated with the Maple Glen School, continues to provide education, vocational training, social services, and medical care for at-risk youth, ages 16 through 24.²

The Woodland Job Corps Center, important in the rehabilitation and education of juveniles from the District of Columbia, is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Although a portion of the campus was constructed circa 1954, the history of the facility is not significant to merit designation, therefore, the site is not recommended eligible under Criterion A. The campus is not associated with any person, or group of persons of outstanding importance to the community, state, or nation, therefore, the property is not recommended eligible under Criterion B. The buildings on the campus are typical expressions of mid- to late-twentieth-century architecture and reflect little stylistic ornamentation. Woodland Job Corps Center does not contain buildings that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master. Nor does the collection of buildings possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion C. The facility was not evaluated under Criterion D. Thus, the Woodland Job Corps Center is not recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, or C.

¹ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1961," 4.

² Jack Eisen, "Training Centers of Job Corps to Open Here June 1," *The Washington Post*, 10 February 1978.

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Historic Context

The Woodland Job Corps Center is located at the now-defunct Maple Glen School, which was once a part of the District of Columbia Children's Center (DCCC), a rehabilitation and educational campus located outside of Laurel, Maryland, in Anne Arundel County. The DCCC originally comprised the District Training School, Maple Glen School, and the Cedar Knoll School. Begun in 1923, the District Training School (AA-2364) was the first facility established on the campus that became known as the DCCC in 1954, when the Maple Glen School and Cedar Knoll School were opened. In 1977, the Maple Glen School closed and the following year the Department of Labor opened the Woodland Job Corps Center on the property.

District Training School

The District Training School began in 1923 when Congress established the "District Home and Training School for Feeble-Minded Persons," a federal home for persons with mental disabilities.³ The purpose of the District Training School was to provide care, custody, treatment, and training for mentally ill residents of the District of Columbia, under the age of 45.⁴ Chosen for its rural location with little surrounding development, 827 acres of land outside Laurel, Maryland, were purchased by the federal government in 1923 from Charles A. Bowman.⁵

Construction began in 1927 on the District Training School (DTS). By the end of that year, residents were living in temporary housing and 135 acres of land around the school were used for farming and raising livestock. Older boys at the school who were not incapacitated worked on the surrounding farmland, learning agricultural and vocational skills. These residents spent half the day in academic classes and half the day working on the farm.⁶ By 1929, the farm produced a surplus of food that was sent to other D.C. institutions.⁷ By the early 1930s, approximately 20 structures were erected on the site, including several dormitories, a water tower, power plant, cafeteria, storage building, infirmary, staff housing, and the superintendent's residence.⁸ The population of the DTS grew steadily, reaching 517 residents in 1935, exceeding the 500 resident capacity planned for the facility. The institution continued to grow throughout the 1940s and 1950s, resulting in the construction of additional dormitories, staff apartment buildings, a hospital, and upgrading the power plant.⁹ The facility treated over 1,700 patients between 1925 and 1952. The average daily population of the facility

³ Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center – Forest Haven District," Maryland Historical Trust, Determination of Eligibility Form (25 January 2007), 1.

⁴ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1952," 3, 68.

⁵ Anne Arundel County Land Records, Clerk of the Court, WNW 80:185-188.

⁶ Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," 2.

⁷ Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," 3.

⁸ Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," 2.

⁹ Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," 3.

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ranged from 700 to 843 residents throughout the 1950s.¹⁰ The facility continued to operate throughout the mid-twentieth-century as part of the District of Columbia Children's Center. In the 1960s, DTS continued to grow, accommodating as many as 2,100 residents and 889 employees a year.¹¹ Responding to requests from the public, DTS was renamed Forest Haven in 1970.¹²

District of Columbia Children's Center: Maple Glen School and Cedar Knoll School

In an effort to focus on expanding children's services and rehabilitation, the District of Columbia established the District of Columbia Children's Center (DCCC) in the 1950s. The DCCC provided care and training for mentally ill, delinquent, poor, and orphaned youth. To accommodate the growth at the Center, additional acreage was purchased, expanding the property from 827 acres to 964 acres in the mid-1950s.¹³ The DCCC included the DTS, Maple Glen School (a minimum-security detention center for juveniles), and Cedar Knoll School (a maximum-security detention center for juveniles) as part of a larger campus. Construction began on the new Maple Glen School in 1954 and the campus was dedicated on June 20, 1954.¹⁴ The DCCC officially opened on July 1, 1954 and residents were first admitted to Maple Glen School in July 1954. Cedar Knoll School, sometimes called the Juvenile Training Center, opened in September 1955.¹⁵ The maximum-security facility's purpose was to house and educate delinquent children, ages 14 to 18, who were "in need of institutional training."¹⁶ Other than medical, psychiatric, and dental services, facilities and buildings were not shared among the three institutions located at the DCCC.¹⁷ Expansion continued at the site and by 1960, the average daily population at the DCCC was 1,578 residents. Dormitories, staff residences, an infirmary, and academic buildings were constructed to accommodate growth at the facility, particularly at the DTS.¹⁸

Maple Glen School

The Maple Glen School, now the site of the Woodland Job Corps Center, was a small facility on the larger DCCC campus. The school was described as a "cottage type of institution which includes a modern group of buildings with plenty of surrounding land," designed to equip and train 216 children. The facility admitted its

¹⁰ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1959," 8.

¹¹ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1963," 7-8.

¹² Dash, "Forest Haven: 200 Wait Mindlessly for Death," *The Washington Post*, 26 May 1971.

¹³ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1955," 29.

¹⁴ Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," 4.

¹⁵ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," 17. The Cedar Knoll School was located north of Maple Glen and the DTS. The facility was constructed along Jolly Acres Road (now Brock Bridge Road), north of the intersection of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway and MD 32. The school was located near the current Brockbridge Correctional Facility in Jessup, Maryland.

¹⁶ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1955," 2.

¹⁷ Leon Dash, "Forest Haven: 200 Wait Mindlessly for Death," *The Washington Post*, 26 May 1971.

¹⁸ Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," 4. The name of DTS was officially changed to "Forest Haven" in 1970. Dash, "Forest Haven: 200 Wait Mindlessly for Death," *The Washington Post*, 26 May 1971.

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first residents on July 22, 1954.¹⁹ The Maple Glen School typically accepted residents younger than 14, who were either awaiting trial or who had been committed by the Juvenile Court System for truancy, acting "beyond control," and/or law violations.²⁰ Children who were committed by the Juvenile System were first transferred to Cedar Knoll School, where he or she would complete orientation, and screening. During this time, treatment, both medical and psychiatric, was prescribed for the children. After spending approximately three weeks at Cedar Knoll School, the child depending on age and crime committed might be transferred to Maple Glen School.²¹

The District of Columbia operated other facilities for dependent and delinquent children inside the District city limits. As those facilities faced overcrowding, many of the residents were moved to Maple Glen School. Sixty percent of delinquent juveniles were sent to the Maple Glen and Cedar Knoll Schools.²² Most of the male residents at the Industrial Home School, which provided 24-hour, long-term care to white children of both sexes, between the ages of 10 to 18, were moved to Maple Glen School in September 1955.²³ This marked the first time these facilities were integrated with both white and African-American children.²⁴

Maple Glen School continued to grow and admit more residents. In February 1956, residents from the Junior Village (poor and orphaned children) were moved to Maple Glen School.²⁵ The population grew steadily from 90 residents in 1954, reaching its full capacity of 218 residents in 1957.²⁶ To accommodate the residents, new programs were added such as physical education and vocational shops.²⁷ In 1963, a chapel was constructed at Maple Glen School, similar to one built that year at DTS.²⁸

By the 1970s, D.C. juvenile facilities faced overcrowding. As a result, children already found guilty of crimes were moved from Maple Glen School to other institutions to make room for the increasing number of youths awaiting trial. As a result of this change, Maple Glen School transitioned from an all-boys institution, to a co-ed facility that served children of varying ages.²⁹ The facility offered full- and part-time education, paid and unpaid work training, psychological counseling, field trips, movies, recreation, job placements, and job training. The goal of the program was to rehabilitate the youths and return them to the community as soon as possible.³⁰

¹⁹ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1954," 1, 42.

²⁰ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1961," 4.

²¹ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," 18.

²² Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1958," 6.

²³ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1952," 58; Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1954," 45.

²⁴ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," 1.

²⁵ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," 1.

²⁶ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1957," 21, 63.

²⁷ Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1956," 2; Board of Public Welfare, "Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1957," 7.

²⁸ Bell Architects, "D.C. Children's Center," 4.

²⁹ Carol Honsa, "Delinquents Shifted to Ease Overflow," *The Washington Post*, 12 December 1970.

³⁰ Philip A. McCombs, "Children in Limbo: Life at Maple Glen," *The Washington Post*, 9 August 1971.

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In 1975, rumors circulated that Maple Glen School would face closure due to cuts in the District of Columbia's budget. The city would not be able to pay staff to run the school and supervise the children, resulting in its closure.³¹ Thus, Maple Glen School finally closed in 1977. The cost to run the facility was over \$1.5 million per year. At the time, Maple Glen School housed approximately 90 percent of D.C.'s institutionalized and neglected children. Over 100 children were relocated to other facilities and the staff of 64 faced unemployment.³²

Despite the rising number of residents and the need for such facilities, the District Children's Center closed in the 1990s. After years of scrutiny, the DTS was closed in 1991. The property is currently being evaluated for inclusion as part of an expansion at Oak Hill Youth Center, a maximum-security juvenile detention center opened in 1967. Cedar Knoll School closed in 1994, and the property was subsequently reopened as the Brockbridge Correctional Facility.

Woodland Job Corps Center

After the Maple Glen School's closure, the facility was being considered by the Department of Labor as a Job Corps training site.³³ Administered by the United States Department of Labor, the Job Corps is a no-cost education and vocational training program, founded in 1964 under the Economic Opportunity Act.³⁴ On June 1, 1978, the Maple Glen School property was reopened as the Woodland Job Corps Center. Students at the center were provided with education, social services, and medical care. The center trained men and women, ages 16 to 21, in food service, health services, construction, mechanics, and engineering.³⁵

The largest group of students came from the District of Columbia, followed by Baltimore, and other areas in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. By the 1980s, the Education and Training Building/Gymnasium (E&T) Building was used to teach vocational programs, including cosmetology, pest control, administrative work, and counseling. Corps members alternated weeks between occupational training and academic training. Students were also educated in personal health, finances, family planning, and general home economics.³⁶ In order to accommodate expansion at the facility, in 1995, Harkins Builders, Incorporated of Silver Spring, Maryland, designed and built four new dormitories at the Woodland Job Corps Center.³⁷ Aspen, Holly, Maple, and Oak Dormitories replaced four existing buildings, three of which were identical to the extant Willow Dormitory.

³¹ Judy Luce Mann, "Yeldell Lists Service Cuts, Flays Critics," *The Washington Post*, 20 June 1975.

³² Alice Bonner, "D.C. Delinquents' Home to Close," *The Washington Post*, 4 November 1976.

Joann Stevens, "Maple Glen Inmates Sent to Group Homes in D.C.," *The Washington Post*, 6 August 1977.

³⁴ U.S. Department of Labor, "Training," <http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/training/jobcorps.htm>, accessed 14 August 2007.

³⁵ Jack Eisen, "Training Centers of Job Corps to Open Here June 1," *The Washington Post*, 10 February 1978.

³⁶ Tom Ricks, "Today's Job Corps, Where Youths Learn a New Way of Life," *The Washington Post*, 3 September 1981.

³⁷ "Federal Contract," *The Washington Post*, 23 October 1995.

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Today, the Woodland Job Corps Center is one of 122 Job Corps Centers in the United States. The no-cost education and vocational training program was founded in 1964 under the Economic Opportunity Act and is administered by the United States Department of Labor.³⁸ The Woodland Job Corps Center continues to offer at-risk youth, ages 16 through 24, a high school diploma program, General Equivalency Diploma (GED) program, English as a Second Language (ESL) program, and co-enrollment at Anne Arundel Community College. Vocational training includes Business Technology, Carpentry, Culinary Arts, Electrical, Electronic Systems Technology, Facilities Maintenance, Health Occupations, and Painting.³⁹

³⁸ U.S. Department of Labor, "Training," <http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/training/jobcorps.htm>, accessed 14 August 2007.

³⁹ Philadelphia Region Job Corps, "Woodland Job Corps Center," <http://philadelphiaregion.jobcorps.gov/Trades/Center-Woodland.html>, accessed 14 August 2007.

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Philadelphia Region Job Corps. "Woodland Job Corps Center." <http://philadelphiaregion.jobcorps.gov/Trades/Center-Woodland.html>.

U.S. Department of Labor. "Training." <http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/training/jobcorps.htm>.

Washington, D.C. Board of Public Welfare. "Annual Report, Fiscal Years 1952-1961." Available at the Washingtoniana Collection, Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.

The Washington Post

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 35

Acreage of historical setting 827

Quadrangle name Laurel

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Woodland Job Corps Center is sited north of Fort Meade Road (MD 198). The property has been historically associated with Parcel 96 on Tax Map 20 since its construction as the Maple Glen School in the 1950s. Woodlands Job Corps Center is located at 3300 Fort Meade Road (MD 198) outside the incorporated city of Laurel in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. The campus is bounded by MD 198 on the south, the Little Patuxent River on the east, the District Training School on the west, and Oak Hill Youth Center on the north.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Jeanne L. Barnes and Saleh Van Erem, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	August 2007
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

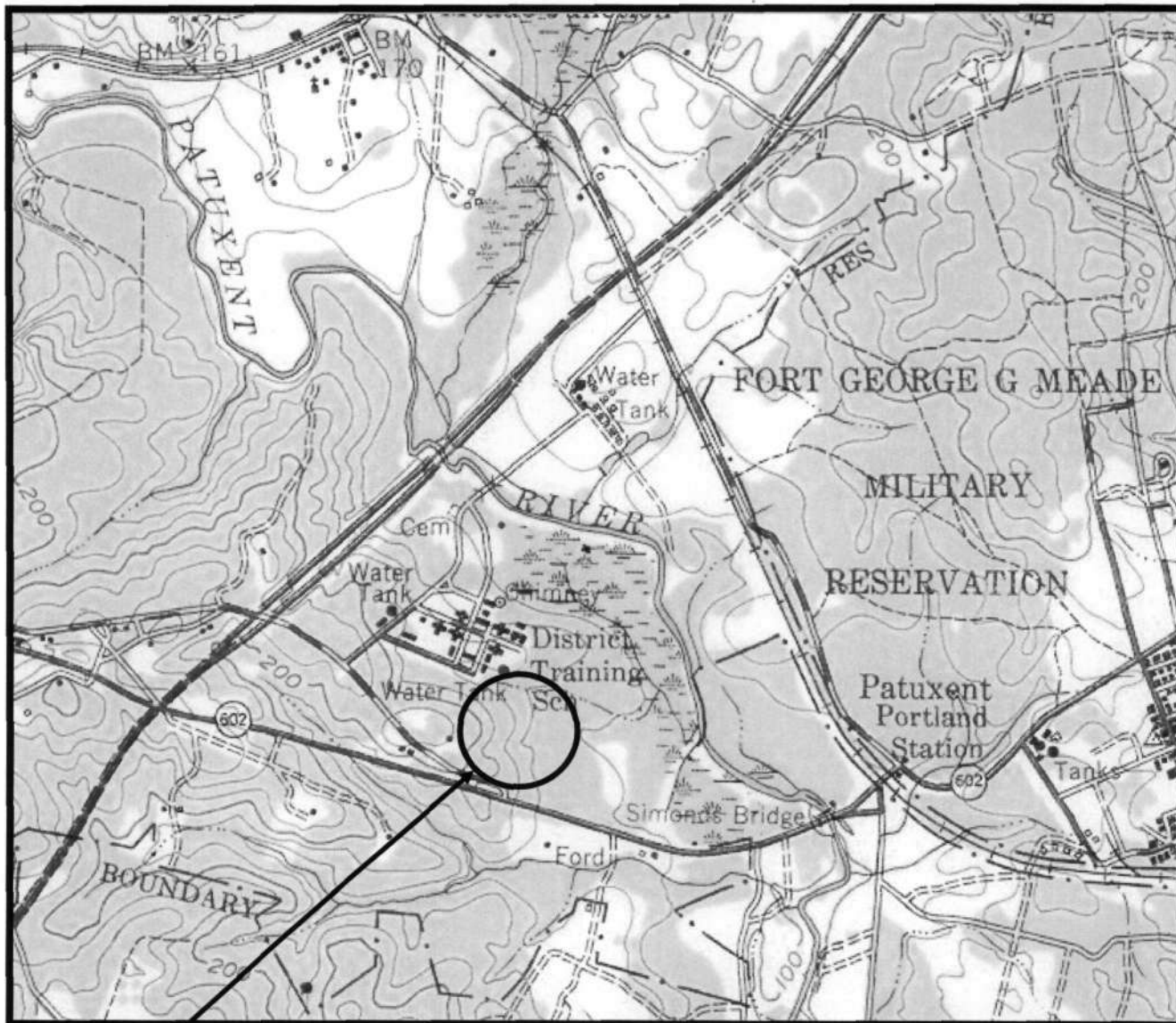
return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2381

Woodland Job Corps Center
Continuation Sheet

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Woodland Job Corps Center (AA-2381)
3300 Fort Meade Road
Laurel, Anne Arundel County, MD
Laurel Quad, USGS Topographic Map, 1949
Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2007

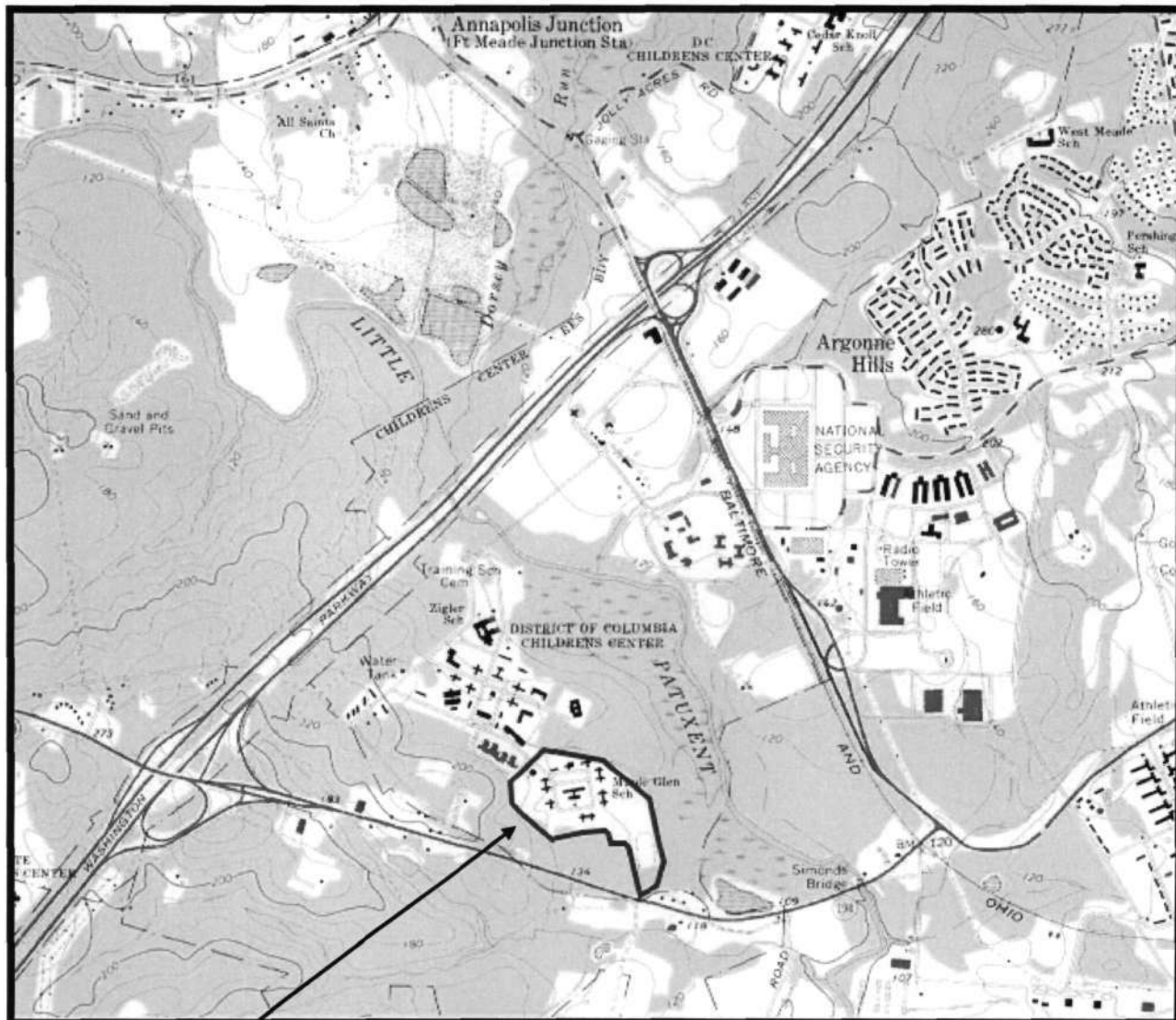


Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-2381

Woodland Job Corps Center
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 9



Woodland Job Corps Center (AA-2381)
3300 Fort Meade Road
Laurel, Anne Arundel County, MD
Laurel Quad, USGS Topographic Map, 1965, Revised 1979
Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2007



Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Woodland Job Corps Center
Continuation Sheet

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Woodland Job Corps Center (AA-2381)

3300 Fort Meade Road

Laurel, Anne Arundel County, MD

Satellite Image

Google Maps, © 2007 Google - Imagery, © 2007 Sanborn - Map data, © 2007 NAVTEQ™

Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2007



RESOURCE SKETCH MAP



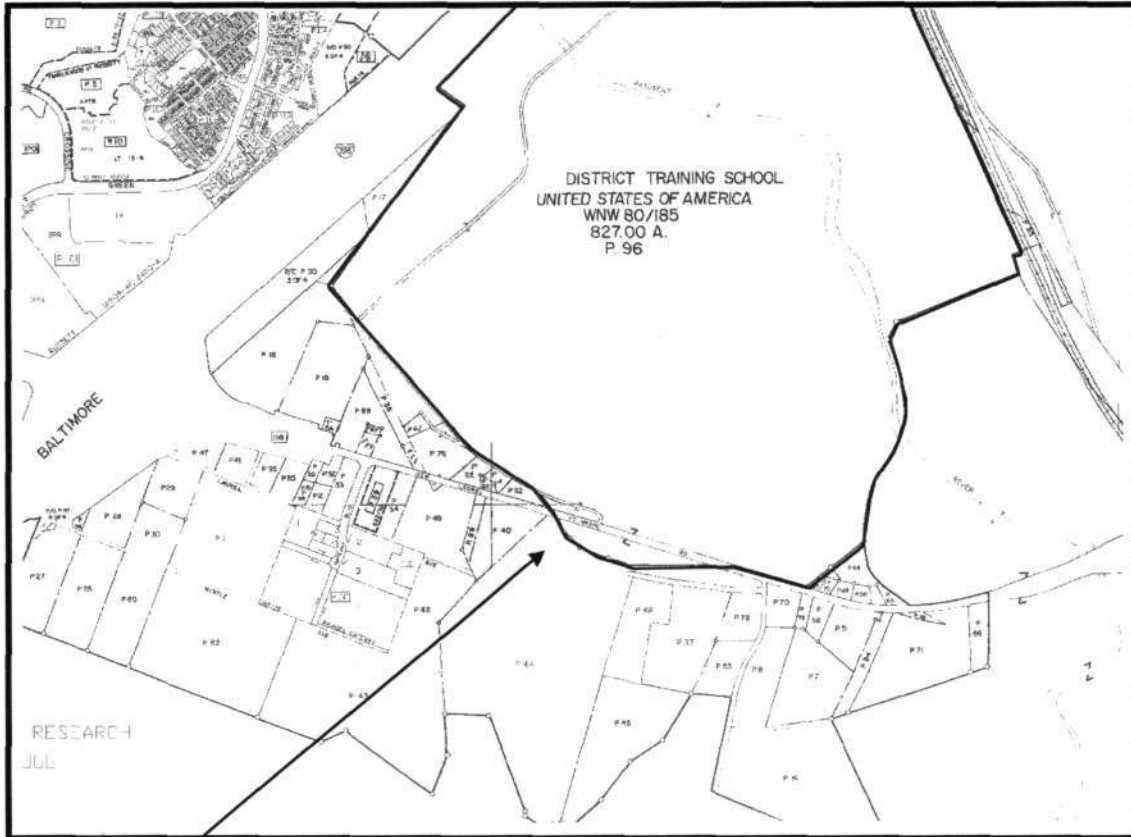
ID#: AA-2381

Name: Woodland Job Corps Center

Address: 3300 Fort Meade Road

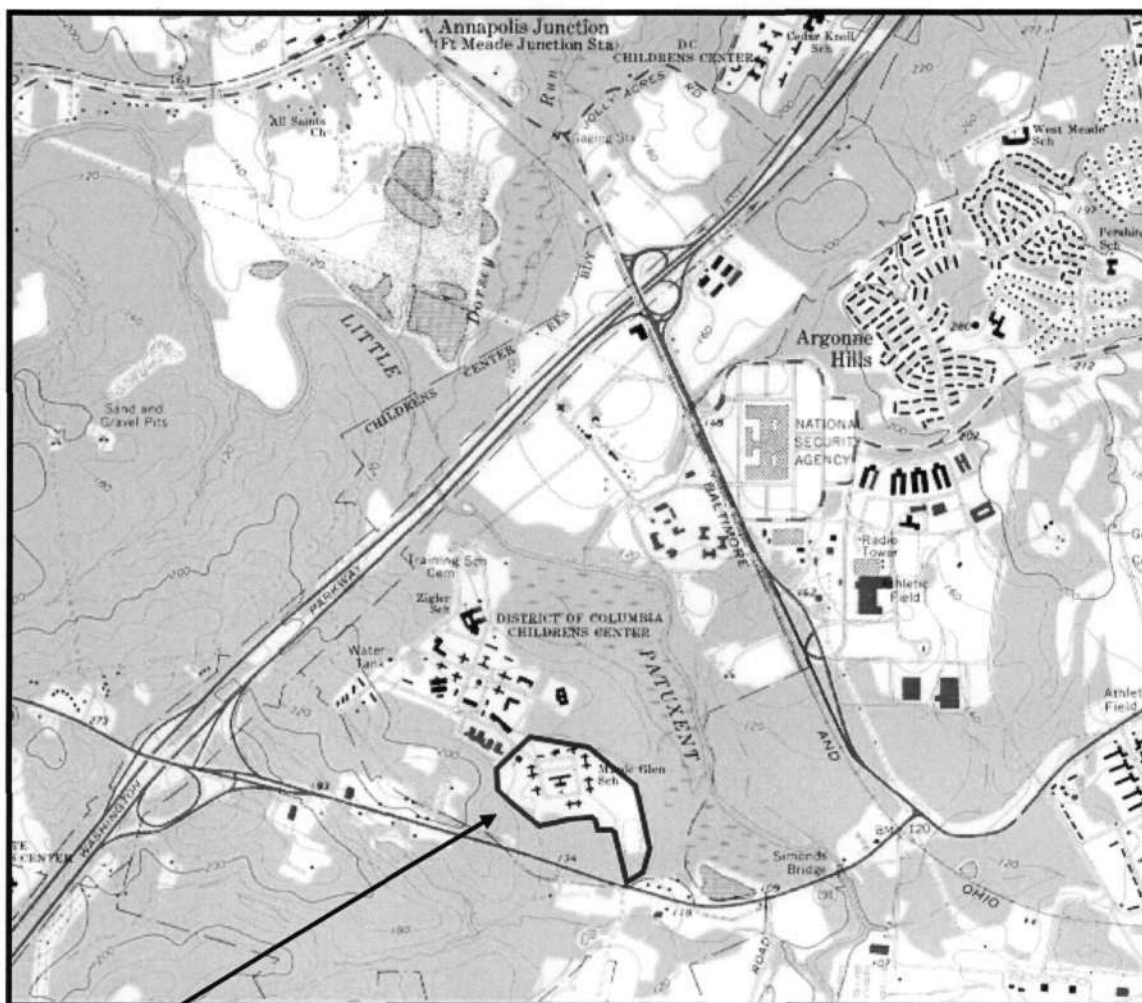
Town/Town Vicinity: Laurel

County: Anne Arundel



Woodland Job Corps Center (AA-2381)
3300 Fort Meade Road
Laurel, Anne Arundel County, MD
Tax Parcel Map 20, Parcel 96
Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc., 2007





Woodland Job Corps Center (AA-2381)

3300 Fort Meade Road

Laurel, Anne Arundel County, MD

Laurel Quad, USGS Topographic Map, 1965, Revised 1979

Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2007



WELCOME TO
WOODLAND JOB CORPS CENTER

ALL PERSONNEL MUST STOP AND
SIGN IN AT THE WELCOME CENTER
BEFORE ENTERING THE CENTER

WELCOME CENTER →

STOP

DELIVERIES

MONDAY - FRIDAY
8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
NO DELIVERIES AFTER 4:00 PM

WELCOME CENTER →



AA-2381

Entrance to Woodland Job Caps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Looking north into campus

1 of 20



AA-2381

welcome center and shelter, woodland Job
caps center

Anne Arundel county, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, Arcade

#2 of 20



AA-2381

Oak Dorm, Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Looking east

#3 of 20



AA-2381

maple down, woodland job corps center

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Looking east

#4 of 20



AA-2381

Wellness Center, Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

ELT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, facade

#5 of 20



AA - 2381

Cafe / Student club / culinary Arts Building,
woodland Job Caps Center

Anne Arundel county, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

Aug 21st 2007

MD SHPO

satn elevation, facade

6 of 20



AA-2381

Administration Building, Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

Aug 21st 2007

MD SHPO

Southeast corner, facade

7 of 20



AA-2381

Logistics Building, Woodland Job corps center

Anne Arundel county, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, facade

#8 of 20



AA-2381

Storage Building/Garage, Logistics Building,
Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc,

August 2007

MD SHPO

Looking southeast - northeast corner of storage/garage,
west elevation of Logistics Building

#9 of 20



AA-2381

Recreation center, Woodland job caps center

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Looking Southwest

#10 of 20



AA-2381

Aspen Dorm, woodland Job caps center

Anne Arundell county, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

Aug 1st 2007

MD SHPO

Looking northwest, facade

11 of 20



AA-2381

Holly Dorm, Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Looking west, facade

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AA-2381

Construction Trades/Facilities Maintenance Building,
Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

GHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Looking southwest, facade

13 of 20



AA-2381

Storage Building , woodland Job corps center

Anne Arundel county, MD

GHT Tracenet, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Southeast corner

#14 of 20



AA-2381

Willow Dorm, Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel county, MD

EHT TraceVies, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Northeast corner

#15 of 20



AA- 2381

Electrical Systems technology shop, woodland Job
Corps Center

Anne Arundel county MD

EHT TraceVies, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, facade

#16 of 20



AA-2381

Garage, Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel county, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

Augst 2007

MD SHDO

Southwest corner, facade

#17 of 20



AA-2381

Education and Training Building/Gymnasium,
Woodland Job Corps center

Anne Arundel county, MD

EHT Traceries, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

looking southeast, facade

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AA- 2251

Education and Training Building/ Gymnasium,
Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

ETT Traceables, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPD

Northwest corner of gymnasium

19 of 20



AA-2381

Recreation Area, Woodland Job Corps Center

Anne Arundel County, MD

EHT Truvelles, Inc.

August 2007

MD SHPO

Looking West

#20 of 20